

THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF *PIOPHILA* SUBGENUS
ALLOPIOPHILA WITH BLACK FORECOXA (DIPTERA: PIOPHILIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—A lectotype of *Piophilila nitidissima* Melander and Spuler is designated; its postabdomen (δ) is figured; its distribution cited; and a key to the 3 species of the group is given.

Three species of the subgenus *Allopiophilila* known from North America are distinguished by having black rather than yellowish forecoxa. One of them, *P. penicillata* Steyskal (1964) was described and its male postabdomen figured in comparison with another 1 of the group, *P. atrifrons* Melander and Spuler. The postabdomen of the 3rd species, *P. nitidissima* Melander and Spuler, is similarly figured at this time and the following key for separation of the 3 species is presented.

- 1(2). Mid- and hindlegs wholly yellowish; front usually a little reddish anteriorly; last preabdominal sternum with 2 small tufts of setae at posterior margin (fig. 1) *P. nitidissima* M. & S.
- 2(1). At least femora of mid- and hindlegs largely black; front wholly black; last preabdominal sternum with or without single median tuft of setae
- 3(4). Femora of mid- and hindlegs yellow at tip for distance at least equal to diameter at apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of femur; sterna without setal tuft (Steyskal, 1964, fig. 1) *P. atrifrons* M. & S.
- 4(3). Femora of mid- and hindlegs yellow at tip for distance less than diameter at apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of femur; last preabdominal sternum with single median tuft of setae (Steyskal, 1964, fig. 2) *P. penicillata* Stey.

Piophilila nitidissima was described (Melander and Spuler, 1917:66) from a syntypic series of 2 males and 10 females; the male from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 24 August 1916 (A. L. Melander), now in U.S. National Museum, is here designated lectotype. Other specimens have been seen from Idaho (Coeur d'Alene and Moscow Mt., paralectotypes); Washington (Lake Chelan, Lucerne; Paradise Park, Mt. Rainier; Valley Ford); California (Yosemite, paralectotypes); Montana (Cold Creek; Gardiner); Wyoming (Yellowstone National Park); and Colorado (36 km W Fort Collins). Paralectotypes from Moores Lake, Idaho and Pullman, Washington have not been seen.

The conspicuous tip of 1 of the 2 pairs of gonites (fig. 1, g) seen in macerated specimens is subject to considerable variation (fig. 1, A-D), but other details of this rather complex and characteristic set of structures appear very uniform.

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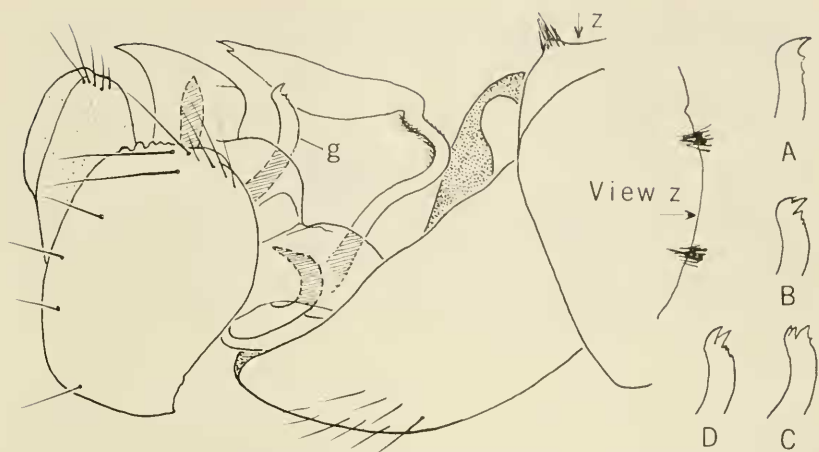


Fig. 1. *Piophilina nitidissima* M. & S., postabdomen of lectotype male. A-D, enlarged views of tip of gonites (g) of lectotype (A), and specimens from Cold Creek, Montana (B), 36 km W Fort Collins, Colorado (C), and Yellowstone Park, Wyoming (D).

REFERENCES

- Melander, A. L. and A. Spuler. 1917. The dipterous families Sepsidae and Piophilidae. Wash. Agric. Expt. Sta. Bull. no. 143:1-[103].
- Steyskal, G. C. 1964. Notes on North American Piophilidae II. (Diptera). Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 66:177-181.